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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BIRDS FROM MOCHA ISLAND, CHILE, AND THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, WITH COMMENTS ON THEIR BIRD LIFE AND THAT OF THE JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLANDS AND CHILOE ISLAND, CHILE

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN

MOCHA ISLAND

Mocha Island lies on the continental shelf about twenty-two miles off the coast of central Chile between approximately 38° 11′ and 38° 24′ South latitude. Since my first visit to Chile, in 1916, I have planned to visit Mocha Island, but it was not until 1932 that the Museum succeeded in sending a representative to that island. In November of that year Mr. D. S. Bullock of Angol, Chile, so well known for his natural history work in that country, visited the island in our behalf. He remained five weeks and secured a collection of 125 birds and 42 mammals. The former have been presented to the American Museum by Dr. L. C. Sanford. Meanwhile, R. P. Rafael Housse, as a result of his exploration in 1924, had published[1] an annotated list of 59 species of birds observed on Mocha, to which he added notes on 16 additional species reported to him the following year by R. P. Juan Enrique Gajardo.[2]

The fully annotated report supplied by Mr. Bullock contains notes on 70 species, of which 11 are not contained in Father Housse's report. The known avifauna of Mocha, therefore, is well over 80 species and is essentially that of the mainland and its coastal islets. Mr. Bullock, however, calls attention to the absence of *Pezites militaris militaris*, *Mimus thenca*, and the three Chilean woodpeckers, though conditions are suitable for their existence on the island.

The area of Mocha is approximately 12,500 acres, of which about one half, Mr. Bullock writes, is mountainous and covered with forests. The general characteristics and history of the island are described in a series of papers in the Anales Museo Nacional de Chile, No. 16, 1903.

I speak here only of the birds that Mr. Bullock's collections show are peculiar to the island. None of them appears to have been described

[1] 1924, Revista Chilena de Historia Natural, XXVIII, pp. 47–54.
[2] Idem, 1925, XXIX, pp. 225–227.

before. Although their differences from the mainland forms are slight, the fact that they exist and are sufficiently pronounced and constant to warrant recognition, bespeaks for Mocha Island a prolonged separation from the mainland.

In this connection I have been interested in learning of the peculiar land bird life of the other islands off the coast of southern South America, and I give beyond, briefly, the results of my studies.

I am indebted to the Field Museum for the loan of 35 specimens of Chilean birds which have been of much value in the preparation of this paper.

Aphrastura spinicauda bullocki, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Intermediate between *Aphrastura spinicauda spinicauda* (Gmelin) of the Chilean mainland and *A. s. fulva* Angelini of Chiloe Island; the throat and upper breast white, the remainder of the under parts warm buff deepening to ochraceous buff posteriorly; apparently averaging slightly larger.

TYPE.—No. 387,391, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; Mocha Island, Chile; November 11, 1932; D. S. Bullock.

Measurements

		SEX	WING	TAIL	CULMEN
Mocha Isl.,	Chile	♂	65	79	14.9
Ancud, Chiloe,	"	♂	62	73	14
Corral,	"	♂	61	73	14.5
"		♂	61	77	14.2
Angol,	"	♂	60	75	15
Temuco,	"	♂	60	78	14.1
Puerto Montt,	"	♂	58	73	14.2
Mocha Isl.,	"	♀	61	70.5	15.2
Corral,	"	♀	57	72	13.5
"	"	♀	58	70	13.2
Temuco,	"	♀	57	69	13.3
Punta Arenas,	"	♀	59	72	13.2
False Cape Horn,	"	♀	57	70	13.9

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Aphrastura spinicauda bullocki.—Mocha Island, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Aphrastura spinicauda spinicauda.—Angol, 5; Temuco, 2; Corral, 9; Puerto Montt, 1; Pumalin, 1; Guaitecas, 1; Ultima Esperanza, 3; Punta Arenas, 1; London Isl., 2; O'Brien Isl., 3; Smoke Isl., 1; False Cape Horn, 4; Cape Horn, 1.

Aphrastura spinicauda fulva.—Chiloe Isl., 2.

Aphrastura masafuerae.—Masafuera Isl., 1.

It is noteworthy that *Aphrastura spinicauda* should range from central Chile to Cape Horn without exhibiting appreciable racial variation except on Chiloe and Mocha islands, where the characters of the

insular forms differ only in degree. Our single female of *bullocki*, as with our one female of *fulva*, is less richly colored below than the male.

With much pleasure I name this form for its collector, Mr. D. S. Bullock, of Angol, Chile, as a slight recognition of the service he has rendered ornithology in Chile.

Scelorchilus rubecola mochae, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Scelorchilus rubecola rubecola* (Kittlitz) in color but larger.

TYPE.—No. 387,370, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Mocha Island, Chile; November 11, 1932; D. S. Bullock.

Measurements of Specimens Examined

		SEX	WING	TAIL	TARSUS	CULMEN
Mocha Isl.,	Chile	♂	78	65	40	20
" "	"	♂	77	70	39.5	21
" "	"	♂	77	66	40.5	....
Temuco,	"	♂	75	61	....	20
Corral,	"	♂	74	61	37	20
Ancud,	"	♂	71	63	33	19
"	"	♂	72	63	38	19
Quicavi, Chiloe,	"	♂	70	59	38	20
Rio Ino, Chiloe,	"	♂	74	62	37	19.5
" " "	"	♂	68	59	36	18
Mocha Isl.,	"	♀	78	67	40	20
" "	"	♀	75	56	37	20
Corral,	"	♀	71	61	37	19.5
"	"	♀	72	59	35	18.5
Puerto Montt,	"	♀	67	57	37	19
Ancud,	"	♀	71	63	37	....
"	"	♀	70	58	35	18
Quellon, Chiloe,	"	♀	70	56	36	18
" "	"	♀	69	55	37	18
Rio Aysen,	"	♀	72	62	37	19

The tendency of island forms to exhibit larger size is well illustrated by this race. In general dimensions, as well as in the size of most of its parts, it is constantly larger than the mainland bird.

Turdus falcklandii mochae, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar in color to *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus* King, but with a consistently larger bill; resembling *Turdus falcklandii falcklandii* Quoy and Gaimard, but bill averaging slightly smaller, coloration generally paler, the under parts particularly grayer, the lower throat less suffused by the color of the breast.

TYPE.—No. 387, 422, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Mocha Island, Chile; December 5, 1932; D. S. Bullock.

Measurements of Males

			WING	TAIL	CULMEN
Mocha Isl.,	Chile	Nov. 24, 1932	134	96	29
" "	"	" 25, 1932	133	103	28
" "	"	Dec. 5, 1932	136	108	28
Corral,	"	Sept. 25, 1913	133	98	24
Temuco,	"	June 24, 1910	133	100	24.5
Ancud,	"	" 23, 1914	129	96	25.5
Punta Arenas,	"	Mar. 12, 1915	132	96	24
" "	"	Dec. 12, 1897	134	100	24
False Cape Horn,	"	" 23, 1914	133	99	25
" " "	"	" 23, 1914	128	98	25
" " "	"	" 31, 1914	132	97	25
Masatierra Isl.,	"	Jan. 9, 1914	132	102	26
" "	"	" 9, 1914	134	102	26
" "	"	" 16, 1914	138	106	25
" "	"	Dec. 27, 1913	135	105	25
" "	"	" 27, 1913	133	99	25
Falkland Isl.,	"	Oct. 15, 1915	144	105	30
" "	"	" 15, 1915	142	105	30
" "	"	" 29, 1915	135	96	29.5

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Turdus falcklandii mochae.—Mocha Isl., 3 ♂.

Turdus falcklandii magellanicus.—Temuco, 1 ♂; Corral, 1 ♂; Corral, 1 ♂; Ancud, 1 ♂; Masatierra Isl., 14 ♂, 13 ♀; Punta Arenas, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Londonderry Isl., 1 ♂; False Cape Horn, 3 ♂; Cape Horn, 1 ♂.

Turdus falcklandii falcklandii.—Falkland Isl., 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

The seasonal variation in this species to which Hellmayr[1] has called attention is well illustrated by our excellent series. Our three specimens from Mocha Island are in slightly worn breeding plumage and have the breast somewhat grayer than in comparable mainland birds, but this is possibly attributable to wear.

It is noteworthy that, although the forms of the Falkland Islands and Mocha Island have larger bills than the mainland bird, this character is not exhibited by our representative series from Masatierra Island which is not separable from the mainland form.

JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLANDS

This group is composed of two main islands, Masatierra and Masafuera, situated respectively 365 and 465 miles off the coast of central

[1]1932, 'Birds of Chile,' p. 28.

Chile. They are separated from the mainland by depths of from 3000 to 4000 meters and are oceanic islands of volcanic origin. They have no indigenous mammalia and their limited land bird life has evidently been fortuitously acquired. It numbers, aside from accidental and introduced species, eight species and one subspecies, seven of which occur on Masatierra and five on Masafuera. Of this number six are peculiar to the islands, Masatierra having five, of which two are unknown on Masafuera, and the latter island four, of which one is unknown on Masatierra.

Turdus falcklandii magellanicus is common on both Masatierra and Masafuera, and *Sephanoides sephanoides* (Lesson and Garnot)[1] is common on Masatierra. The fact that neither of these species shows any appreciable variation from the mainland form indicates their recent establishment in the islands. The introduced species are *Lophortyx californica* and *Columba livia*.[2]

Buteo erythronotus exsul Salvin

Masafuera; Masatierra.

A representative of *Buteo erythronotus* of the mainland. L. Bäckstrom, the zoölogist of the Skottsberg Expedition, is quoted by Lönnberg as writing: "Over Masatierra I only saw a few buzzards, which seldom remain more than a couple of days and then return to Masafuera."

Cerchneis sparveria fernandensis Chapman

Masatierra.

A well-marked form of *C. s. cinnamomina* (Swainson) of Chile.

Thaumaste fernandensis fernandensis (King)

Masatierra.

A distinct species of unknown origin. It is represented on Masafuera by the following:

Thaumaste fernandensis leyboldi (Gould)

Masafuera.

A representative of *T. f. fernandensis*, to which it is closely related.

Cinclodes oustaleti baeckstroemii Lönnberg

Masafuera and Masatierra.

A close ally of *Cinclodes oustaleti oustaleti* Scott of Chile. It appears to be common on Masafuera but is known from only one specimen from Masatierra.

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[1] *Eustephanus galeritus* auct.

[2] See a paper on 'The Birds of the Juan Fernandez Islands,' by Einar Lönnberg, 1921, in 'The Natural History of Juan Fernandez and Easter Island,' Upsala, III, pp. 1-24.

Aphrastura masafuerae (Philippi and Landbeck)

Masafuera.

Apparently a specifically distinct representative of *A. spinicauda* of Chile. Its relationships are commented on elsewhere.

Spizitornis fernandezianus (Philippi)

Masatierra.

Doubtless a representative of *Spizitornis parulus parulus* (Kittlitz) of the Chilean mainland. Like that species it has the back unstreaked, but in its heavily streaked throat and breast it more nearly resembles *S. reguloides albiventris* Chapman of the central Peruvian coast.

Chiloe Island

The Pacific coast of Chile, from Chiloe Island to Cape Horn, a distance of approximately 1000 miles, is a mosaic of islands. Formed by subsidence, they are obviously a part of the continent from which, and from one another, they are not widely enough separated to afford true insular isolation. Only one of these innumerable islands is known to possess a bird restricted to it. This is Chiloe Island which, at its northern end, is separated from the mainland by a channel less than two miles in width. The bird is *Aphrastura spinicauda fulva* Angelini.

The avifauna of Chiloe Island is so nearly identical with that of the mainland that it is surprising to find in it this distinct, insular race of *Aphrastura spinicauda.* Moreover, it is the only bird restricted to it. However, *Aphrastura spinicauda* is evidently a variable form, and in spite of the fact that it ranges from central Chile to Cape Horn without exhibiting appreciable variation it has developed, as we have seen, insular forms on Masafuera, Mocha, and Chiloe islands.

Falkland Islands

The Falkland Islands lie within the 100-fathom line on an extension of the continental shelf about 260 miles east of the entrance to the Straits of Magellan. Their continental affinity is indicated by their position as well as by their birds. Of the latter, according to A. G. Bennett,[1] about 107 species have been recorded from the Falklands. Of this number 24 may be classed as land birds. They include the turkey buzzard (*Cathartes aura jota*); 7 Falconidae, of which one is restricted to the Falklands; 2 owls, one a Falkland race; and 9 resident passerine

[1] 1926, Ibis, pp. 306–333.

birds of which 6, possibly 7, are Falkland forms. Comments follow on the indigenous birds.

Ibycter australis (Gmelin)

A distinct species finding its nearest, but distant, relative in *Ibycter carunculatus* of the Paramo Zone in Ecuador and Colombia.

Asio flammeus sanfordi Bangs

A slightly differentiated form of the continental short-eared owl.

Cinclodes antarcticus antarcticus (Garnot)

Represented in the Cape Horn region by *C. a. maculirostris* Dabbene, a well-marked race.

Cistothorus platensis falklandicus, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Cistothorus platensis hornensis* (Lesson) but bill heavier, the plumage with less black; prevailing color of the upper parts of the somewhat worn and faded breeding plumage light buff to warm buff, instead of black as in *hornensis*.

TYPE.—No. 165,401, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; "testes large, breeding"; Sea Lion Island, Falkland Isl.; December 15, 1915; R. H. Beck.

Measurements

	Sex	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Depth of Bill at Base of Nostril
Sea Lion Isl., Falkland Isl.	♂	49	39	14.2	3.4
" " " " "	♂	51	41	13	3.2
" " " " "	♀	50.5	39	13.1	3.4
West Point Isl., " "	♂	49	41	14	3.3
Rio Chico, Patagonia	♂	47	39	13.2	2.5
Tierra del Fuego, Argentina	?	48	38	12.5	3.0
Rio Nireguao, Chile	♀	47	38	14.2	2.9
Mocha Isl., "	♂	46	38	14	2.7
" " "	♀	44	39	14	2.9

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Cistothorus platensis falklandicus.—FALKLAND ISLANDS: Sea Lion Isl., 2 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad.; West Point Isl., 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ im.

Cistothorus platensis hornensis.—Tierra del Fuego, 1 ad., July 3. Rio Chico, Pat., 2 ♂ ad., March 15; Cheeput, Pat., 1 ♂ ad., Sept. 16. CHILE: Rio Inio, Chiloe Isl., 2 im. ♂, Jan. 3, 27, 1 im. ♀, Jan. 11.; Portales, Cautin, 1 ♂ im., Feb. 9; Rio Nireguao, 1 ♂ ad., March 1, 1 ♀ ad., March 1; Nige Tolten, Cautin, 2 ♂ ad., Dec. 25, 27; Mocha Island, 2 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad., Nov. 12, 25, 1 ♂ im., Nov. 21, Dec. 5.

In determining the identity of the seven specimens of *Cistothorus platensis*, which Mr. Bullock sent us from Mocha Island with *C. p.*

hornensis, it was discovered that five specimens of this species collected by R. H. Beck on the Falkland Islands in December, 1916, and January, 1917, represent a strongly marked and apparently undescribed race.

Two males and a female taken on Sea Lion Island, December 17, are in somewhat worn breeding plumage and are exactly comparable with three specimens taken on Mocha Island, November 12, 1932. Their differences are stated in the preceding diagnosis.

A fourth Falkland Island specimen taken on West Point Island, January 31, is an adult male in unworn postnuptial plumage. It resembles the least worn of the Sea Lion Island specimens, but the outer margins of the wings are wider and buffier, the tail browner. From a specimen of *hornensis* in similar plumage (Rio Nireguao, Chile, March 1, 1923; Field Mus., No. 61849) it differs in having the black areas smaller, the buff or browner areas larger and paler, the bill heavier.

A fifth Falkland Island specimen, taken on the same date and place as the last, is a young bird in postjuvenal plumage. It differs from numerous specimens of *hornensis* in corresponding plumage in having smaller black areas, the brownish markings being of essentially the same color. The bill is not yet fully grown. Without our remaining Falkland Island specimens I should refer this immature bird to *hornensis*. Its undeveloped bill does not show the most impressive character of the Falkland Island race, and its colors are nearer those of *hornensis* than they are to those of adult *falklandicus*.

Troglodytes cobbi Chubb

A specifically distinct representative of the continental *Troglodytes musculus*.

Turdus falcklandii falcklandii (Quoy and Gaimard)

A closely allied race of the Patagonian and Chilean forms.

Anthus correndera phillipsi Brooks

A representative of *A. c. correndera* Vieillot of southern South America.

Phrygilus malvinarum Brooks

Based on a single, unsexed immature specimen, the standing and relationships of this form are unknown.

Pezites militaris falklandicus (Leverkuhn)

A closely allied representative of *P. m. militaris* (Linnaeus) of Chile and Patagonia.